

humans. While such cases may produce relatively mild discomfort, they demonstrate that care should be exercised by persons in close contact with domestic livestock or pets. A variety of parasites may be encountered under similar circumstances, several of which are not so benign.

Dr. R. J. Gagné, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, IIBIII, Agric. Res. Serv., USDA, confirmed identification of the specimen.

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#### NOTE

#### CYLINDROCHEMA PLANA MAYR, 1865, A SENIOR SYNONYM OF NOPALIS CRASSICORNIS (REED), 1898 (HEMIPTERA: ACANTHOSOMATIDAE)

The Heteroptera that formed the basis of Edwyn C. Reed's "Sinopsis de los Hemipteros de Chile, Primera Parte: Heteropteros" was purchased by Carl J. Drake who bequeathed his collection, including Reed's specimens, to the United States National Museum where it is now housed. All specimens from the Reed collection bear a printed label "Sin. Hem. Chile Coll., E. C. Reed" but, unfortunately, very few bear a locality label; some of the specimen-pins bear Reed's handwritten identification labels. Among the latter specimens is one labeled "L. crassicornis N. S. ♀." Even though this specimen has no locality label it is hereby designated the lectotype of *Lanopsis crassicornis* Reed. The other specimen of the two that comprised the type-series is missing; both specimens were reported in Reed's original description (1898. *Rev. Chilena de Hist. Nat.* 2:156-157) as being from the island of Chiloe.

Reed's specimen agrees very well with the original description of *Cylindrocema plana* Mayr (1865. *Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien.* 14:912-913), and especially in such critical characters as two-segmented tarsi; large size [15 mm here, 12 mm in Mayr's description]; thickened antennal segments, especially the second and third; angularly produced humeral angles concave along the posterior margin; hemelytral membrane narrowly produced along costal margin [to a point about opposite mid-length of corio-membranal suture]; prosternum with a deep mediolongitudinal groove [as wide as labial segment I]; and venter of abdomen mediobasally convex but without anteriorly projecting tubercle or spine. Comparison of Reed's specimen with specimens labeled as *C. plana* revealed no taxonomic differences and showed that both species share the lack of a foliaceous carina on the mesosternum.

Although Reed listed *C. plana* for Chile, apparently on Mayr's original data, he did not include that genus in his key to the genera of "Ditomotarsina" and perhaps thus misled himself into assigning this specimen to *Nopalis* where it did not agree with any of the other species.

I conclude *Nopalis crassicornis* (Reed), 1898, is a junior synonym of *Cylindrocnema plana* Mayr, 1865, and so assign it here as NEW SYNONYMY.

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#### NOTE

#### THE STINK BUG *PADAEUS TRIVITTATUS* STÅL AND NOT *PADAEUS VIDUUS* (VOLLENHOVEN) IN THE UNITED STATES (HETEROPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE)

This tropical American species was first reported for the United States from "Florida" under the preoccupied name *Padaeus irroratus* (Herrich-Schaeffer) by Van Duzee (1904. *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.*, 30:78); he credited the record to a specimen in the H. G. Barber collection. Barber (1910. *Jour. N.Y. Ent. Soc.*, 18:35), using the same name combination, corrected the locality in Van Duzee's report and gave the specimen data as "Huachuca Mts., Ariz., 1899, collector R. E. Kunze." Later, Van Duzee (1917. *Univ. Calif. Pubs. Ent.*, 2:44) catalogued it from "Ariz. (not Fla.)." All subsequent listings of this species for the United States appear to be based on these references.

Barber's now headless specimen, still bearing the Van Duzee determination label as *Padaeus irroratus*, is in the National Museum of Natural History. Examination found it to represent another tropical American species, *P. trivittatus* Stål, and not *P. viduus*. Thus the latter name must be deleted from the United States list and, assuming the locality is correct, the former name must be added.

These two species can be separated readily by any of several characters; three easily used color characters are compared in the following couplet:

Abdomen dark brown to black with numerous widely scattered yellow flecks. Costal margin (except at very base) concolorous with the brown to black corium. Black color of connexivum broadly reaching extreme lateral margins of segments and more or less enclosing a small, median, suboval pale spot	<i>P. viduus</i> (Vollenhoven)
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